

the work of other observers but by his own, in which he examined the tonsils from those cases only in which tuberculosis of the lungs was absent and other ports of entry could be excluded. Dieulafoy, by the inoculation of guinea pigs, found tuberculosis in fifteen of ninety-six cases. Latham, who was careful to employ only the interior portions of the tonsils, in forty-five consecutive cases of children from three months to thirteen years of age, seen at autopsy, found seven which were tuberculous. One of the most recent studies of this subject is that of Friedmann, who examined the tonsils obtained from ninety-one children at autopsy and fifty-four cases removed by operation, all but one of the latter under five years of age. Of the ninety-one cases, in three there was tuberculosis, probably not primary; in five there was tuberculosis, probably primary, with secondary involvement of lymphatic glands, intestine, and bone; in one, the tonsils showed many tubercles, giant cells, and tubercle bacilli, the rest of the body being free; in seven (two with and five without tuberculosis) no bacilli could be demonstrated; in three, giant cells attributed to other causes were found; in eleven, which showed extensive tuberculosis of other parts of the body, the tonsils were free, but showed scars; in four the tonsils were free, there being tuberculosis of the internal organs; in three, bacilli were demonstrated in smear proportions, though no tubercles were found. In the remaining fifty-four cases tuberculosis was not found in any part of the body. Only one of the operative cases showed primary tuberculosis.

POSTMORTEM STATISTICS. Postmortem statistics are of great value to us in showing the possibility of infection by tuberculous material used as food. In England only there is great uniformity in the results. Guthrie, at the Children's Hospital, Paddington, says that 24.6 per cent. of the cases examined by him showed the primary lesions in the intestine; Still at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children found 23.4 per cent. of primary intestinal tuberculosis, while Shennan at the Royal Hospital in Edinburgh found 26.1 per cent. Koch has told us that intestinal infection is very rare in Germany. Against his opinion Hueppe estimates that in children the primary lesion is in the intestine in from 25 to 30 per cent of all cases. Exhaustive statistics have been recently published by Hof of Kiel, who has collected the data of 15,000 autopsies done in that city. There were found 936 cases of tuberculosis in children. Among these 235 or 25.1 per cent. showed the primary lesion in the intestine, and 527 or 56.2 per cent. showed the primary lesion in the respiratory tract. This corresponds very closely with the figures given by almost all English observers. More surprising even is